

ILLUSTRATED
Stedman's
MEDICAL
DICTIONARY

24TH EDITION



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adipodermal g., dermal-fat g.
 allogeneic g., allograft.
 anastomosed g., one in which circulation is established by surgical anastomoses of blood vessels.
 animal g., zoograft.
 augmentation g., a g. of material used to increase the size, shape, or volume of a structure.
 autochthonous g., autograft.
 autodermic g., a skin autograft.
 autogenous g., autograft.
 autologous g., autograft.
 autoplastic g., autograft.
 Blair-Brown g., a split-skin g. of intermediate thickness.
 bone g., bone transplanted from a donor site to a recipient site.
 brepheplastic g., a g. from an embryo or newborn to an adult.
 cable g., a multiple strand nerve g. arranged as a pathway for regeneration of axons.
 chessboard g.'s, obsolete synonym for postage stamp g.'s.
 chip g., a g. utilizing small pieces of cartilage or bone which is packed into a bone defect.
 chorioallantoic g., transplanting of living material to the chorioallantoic membrane of the embryonic chick.
 composite g., a g. composed of several structures, such as skin and cartilage or a full-thickness segment of the ear.
 corneal g., keratoplasty.
 cutis g., g. of corium, from which epidermis and subcutaneous tissue have been separated.
 Davis g.'s, small pieces (2 to 3 mm) of full-thickness skin.
 delayed g., application of a skin g. after waiting several days for healthy granulations to form.
 dermal g., a g. of dermis, made from skin by cutting away a thin split-skin g.
 dermal-fat g., adipodermal g.; a dermal g. with attached subcutaneous fat.
 Douglas g., obsolete eponym for sieve g.
 epidermic g., a g. supposed to contain only epidermis.
 Esser g., inlay g.
 fascia g., g. of fibrous tissue, usually the fascia lata.
 fascicular g., a nerve g. in which each bundle of fibers is approximated and sutured separately.
 fat g., a free g. of fat.
 filler g., a g. used for the filling of defects, e.g., filling a cyst with bone chips.
 free g., a g. transplanted without its normal attachments, or a pedicle, from one site to another.
 full-thickness g., a g. of the full-thickness of skin and subcutaneous tissue.
 funicular g., a nerve g. in which each funiculus (composed of two or more fasciculi) is approximated and sutured separately.
 heterologous g., heterograft.
 heteroplastic g., heterograft.
 heterospecific g., heterograft.
 heterotopic g., transplantation of a tissue or organ into a position it normally does not occupy.
 homologous g., homograft.
 homoplastic g., homograft.
 hyperplastic g., a g. in active proliferation.
 implantation g., placing of Davis g.'s deep into the interstices of granulation tissue.
 infusion g., transplantation by injection of a suspension of cells.
 inlay g., epithelial inlay; Esser g. or operation; a skin g. wrapped (raw side out) around a bolus of dental compound and inserted into a prepared surgical pocket.
 interspecific g., heterograft.
 isogeneic g., isograft.
 isologous g., isograft.
 isoplastic g., isograft.
 Krause g., a full-thickness skin g.
 mesh g., accordion g.
 mucosal g., a g. of mucous membrane, usually the full-thickness of the lining of the cheek or lower lip.
 nerve g., a nerve, or part of a nerve, used as a g.
 Ollier g., Ollier-Thiersch g.; Thiersch g.; a thin split-skin g., usually in small pieces.
 omental g., a segment of omentum, with its supplying blood vessels, transplanted as a free flap to a distant area and revascularized by arterial and venous anastomoses.
 onlay g., a bone g. applied on the outside of the recipient bone(s).
 orthotopic g., transplantation of a tissue or organ into its normal anatomical position.
 osteoperiosteal g., a g. of bone with its attached periosteum.
 pedicle g., see pedicle flap.
 periosteal g., a g. of periosteum, usually placed on bare bone.
 pinch g., Reverdin g.; small bits of skin, partial- or full-thickness, removed from healthy area and seeded in site to be covered.
 porcine g., a split-skin g. from a pig, applied to a raw area on a human as a temporary dressing.
 postage stamp g.'s, small pieces cut from a sheet of split-skin g.
 primary skin g., a skin g. transferred immediately after the creation of a raw area.
 punch g.'s, small g.'s of the full-thickness of the scalp, removed with a circular punch and transplanted to a bald area to grow hair.
 Reverdin g., pinch g.
 sieve g., a full-thickness skin g. taken after cutting multiple holes in it with a circular punch, thus leaving islands of skin in the donor area to heal it.
 skin g., a piece of skin transplanted from one part of the body to another to cover a denuded area.
 sleeve g., a g. for repairing a severed nerve by connecting central and peripheral ends with a sleevelike structure.
 split-skin g., a g. consisting of part of the thickness of the skin, i.e., all of the epidermis and part of the dermis. See also Blair-Brown g.
 Stent g., an inlay skin g., or a skin g. held in place by a tie-over dressing.
 syngeneic g., isograft.
 tendon g., a g. of tendon, as in tendon transplantation.
 thick-split g., a g. with a thickness of about three-quarters of the skin.
 Thiersch g., Ollier g.
 vascularized g., the state of a g. after the recipient vasculature has been connected with the vessels in the g.
 white g., hyperacute rejection of a skin allograft.
 Wolfe g., Wolfe-Krause g.; a full-thickness skin g., but without any subcutaneous fat.
 xenogeneic g., a term sometimes used to denote g.'s between animals from phylogenetically widely separated species.
 zooplactic g., zoograft.
 graft'ing. Transplanting a graft.
 bone g., osteoplasty (1).
 Graham, Thomas, English chemist, 1805–1869. See G.'s law.
 Grahamel'la [G. S. Graham-Smith]. A genus of aerobic, nonmotile microorganisms (order Rickettsiales) containing long or short, rod-shaped, Gram-negative cells which resemble those of *Bartonella* but which are less pleomorphic. These organisms occur within the erythrocytes of lower mammals, but they appear to be nonpathogenic and do not affect the health of the host. The type species is *G. talpae*.
 G. peromys'ci, a species that occurs naturally in the deer mouse.
 G. talpae, a species found in the erythrocytes of moles; it is the type species of the genus *G.*
 Graham Steell, British physician, 1851–1942. See G. S.'s murmur.
 grain [L. *granum*]. 1. Cereal plants; e.g., corn, wheat, rye. 2. A seed of one of the cereal plants. 3. A minute, hard particle of any substance, as of sand. 4 (gr). A unit of weight, $\frac{1}{60}$ dram, $\frac{1}{4375}$ avoirdupois ounce, $\frac{1}{480}$ Troy ounce, $\frac{1}{5760}$ Troy pound, $\frac{1}{7000}$ avoirdupois pound; the equivalent of 0.0648 g.
 g. alcohol, alcohol (2).
 grains. Hyaline bodies within the horny layer of epidermis, found in keratosis follicularis.
 Gram, Hans C. J., Danish bacteriologist, 1853–1938. See G.'s iodine, stain; Weigert-G. stain.
 gram (g.). A unit of weight in the metric or centesimal system, the equivalent of 15.432 grains.
 -gram [G. *gramma*, character, mark]. Suffix denoting a recording, usually by an instrument. Cf. -graph.